

JORDAN TIMES

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AMMAN, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1976 — RAJAB 6, 1396

Arab interests buy another London hotel

LONDON, July 2 (AFP). — Another top-flight London hotel, the Royal Kensington, has become Arab property, following the sale of the Dorchester.

The Royal Kensington, a three-star 400-room hotel, has been bought for about £2.5 million by two property investment companies in Sharjah, a small member emirate of the United Arab Emirates.

This hotel was formerly owned by the Magnum Property Group, which went bankrupt last year with liabilities of £17 million.

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Attempted coup d'etat in Sudan

2. (Agencies) — Sudanese Forces have attempted coup d'etat against Jaafar Nimeiry, Egyptian Middle East Agency (MENA) reported a dispatch from Khartoum.

The New Chinese government co-ordinated the attempt, which was defeated after a day of street fighting, mopping-up operations against pockets of resistance.

The agency said that the coup was planned by a group of officers and was aimed at overthrowing the government.

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COUP TARGET — This is a 1975 file photo of Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry.

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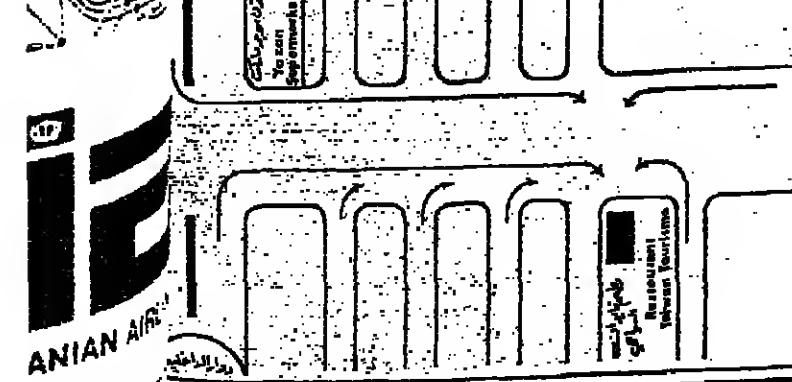
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Arab youth killed, 15 injured after Israeli forces open fire in Nablus

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, July 2 (Agencies). — A 16-year-old Arab youth was killed and 15 others were injured when Israeli police opened fire during often violent demonstrations in this West Bank town today.

The Arab youth, Nidhal Al Shanteer, was killed when Israeli occupation forces opened fire on a crowd of Arab youths who were throwing rocks at the Israelis and burning tires in the streets.

The demonstrations started as a protest against the planned imposition of the Israeli value added tax on goods sold in the West Bank, but quickly and clearly turned into an expression of anti-Israeli and anti-occupation feelings, Agence France Presse reported.

Other reports said a hand grenade caused the death of the youth.

There were also reports that some of the demonstrators were expressing their anger with the recent occupation of a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut by rightist forces in the Lebanese war.

Israeli police fired tear gas at the demonstrators and finally opened fire in an attempt to disperse them.

They were finally forcibly dispersed, and 100 Arabs were arrested by the Israelis.

Large reinforcements of Israeli forces also took up positions in various sectors of Nablus, and tension remained high.

A general strike of traders appeared to have ended in the West Bank towns.

Demonstrators, mostly young people, today tore down the new signs on the Nablus branch of the Israeli National Bank and the local Labour Exchange.

Two Arab demonstrators injured when Israeli military forces intervened to break up a demonstration yesterday were still in hospital today.

New ceasefire announced in Lebanon amid conflicting camp battle reports

BEIRUT, July 2 (Agencies) — Leaders of rightwing forces in Lebanon today conditionally agreed to a ceasefire to take effect at midnight (21:00GMT) tonight, according to a press statement broadcast over the pro-right Amshir Radio.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio meanwhile referred only to "the possibility of agreeing on a ceasefire."

The prospects of this 50th truce agreement since fighting began 15 months ago arose while rightwing forces tightened their grip on the Tel Al Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp outside Beirut.

Amshir Radio said the ceasefire agreement followed talks between rightwing leaders and an Arab League peace mission led by league Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad.

It said the agreement depended on the implementation of an accord reached between the Lebanese government and the Palestinian movement in Cairo in 1965.

The accord regulated relations between the authorities and the commandos. It defined places to which the commandos would confine themselves, avoiding populated areas in the south to lessen the risk of sparking Israeli raids on Lebanon in retaliation for guerrilla attacks.

The leftist Beirut Radio said: "Although informed sources confirmed the possibility of agreeing on a ceasefire, they denied it was agreed to implement the Cairo accord before ending the siege on Tel Al Zaatar and rightwing attempts to break into it."

Amshir Radio later quoted Mr. Riad as saying that all the warring factions had agreed to the ceasefire.

As Amin leaves for OAU meet Hijack drama lull expected until Sunday

NAIROBI, July 2 (R). — President Idi Amin suddenly left Uganda today for an African summit meeting in Mauritius, leaving behind a group of pro-Palestinian hijackers holding more than 100 hostages from a hijacked French airliner.

The Ugandan leader, who has led negotiations with the hijackers at Entebbe airport for four days, is outgoing chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

But his departure for the OAU summit surprised observers who had assumed he would stay to continue negotiating with the guerrillas.

They have set a deadline of 11:00 GMT on Sunday for the release of 53 comrades held in five different countries. The guerrillas released 100 hostages yesterday after Israel agreed to negotiate with them shortly before the time they had said they would blow up more than 200 hostages and the airliner. The remaining hostages are Israelis, other Jews and the air crew.

Radio Uganda, which announced President Amin's departure, made no mention of how long he would stay away. But it would be possible for him to hand over as OAU chairman to Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and then return to Uganda before the Sunday deadline expires.

The hijackers are now holding 105 hostages at Entebbe airport, who include 60 Israelis, 22 French citizens, 10 persons with travel documents from both Israel and another country, one stateless person and 12 members of the aircraft's crew, the French foreign ministry announced today in Paris.

The ministry did not identify the nationality of 11 of the crew, but stated that one crew-member is a Swedish woman.

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ON THE LIST — This is a undated file photo of Swiss citizen Bruno Breguet, now held in an Israeli prison, who is on the list of those whose release is demanded by the hijackers of the Air France Airbus. (AP wirephoto).



WINNING STYLE — America's Chris Evert watches the ball as she runs across the centre court at Wimbledon, England, Friday to make a return to Australia's Evonne Goolagong Cawley during the women's singles finals. Miss Evert won 6-3, 4-6, 8-6. (AP wirephoto).

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Global imperatives

The Puerto Rico economic summit of the seven leading non-Communist industrial nations last weekend, and the meeting that preceded it in Paris of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), amply dramatise a point worth keeping in mind while the world these days is in the midst of coming to grips with some enormous economic questions. That point is the clear ability of the world's industrial nations — both the Western capitalists and the East bloc and other Socialist and Communist nations — to bring to bear upon their economies the element of control and systematic planning that is not always possible in the world's developing nations.

The OECD meeting and the Puerto Rico summit agreed upon the broad outlines of growth rates (5 per cent) over the coming five years for the 24 OECD states that essentially make up the club of industrial democracies, with a special commitment to make sure that healthy growth is not jeopardised by the runaway inflationary pressures that have perplexed the developed states during the past three years, and, incidentally, that generally have been transferred to the developing world largely intact.

It has been an accepted and almost ordained principle of economics in the industrial world during the past 15 years that the managers of a nation's economy can "fine tune" the economy by the use of such instruments as interest rates, money supply, bank reserve requirements, wage and price controls and, ultimately, national or local welfare programmes to step in and assure the basic needs of labourers when the free market system cannot do so. The ability of political leaders to take such effective control of the national economy was very much the work of wizards in this field such as Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt, who were among the heads of state who met in Puerto Rico on the assumption that what they have been able to do individually in their own countries they could subsequently do collectively on an international scale.

In fact, what has happened in the past five years, with the increasing difficulties of such economic problem cases as Britain and Italy, is that the economic managers of the leading industrial nations have gone yet another step in the same direction and have now started "fine tuning" each other's economies where the greater good of the group deems this to be appropriate. If not critically so. In this category is the recent decision by the Western industrial giants to put some \$5 billion at the disposal of Britain, and the EEC's continuing programme of credits to its tender spots, in particular Italy. Also in the same category is the dormant but far from dead idea of Henry Kissinger to put together a \$25 billion "safety net" fund that members of the industrialised nations club could draw upon when they are under particularly stiff balance-of-payments pressures. This concept has largely been prompted by Kissinger's idea of a collective front by the industrial oil importers to face up to OPEC, and as such is directly related to the formation of his visibly flaccid International Energy Agency (IEA). But the idea of such a fund is very much in line with current economic thinking among the world's industrialised nations, as they continue to pull out of the recession and demonstrate the full resilience of their enormous economic power and depth.

The idea that a nation can in large part control the day-to-day directions and dimensions of its economic activity is a relatively new one, and the fact that its pioneers, such as Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt, are now heads of state is very much testament to the convincing methods of their management. If they prove to be able to carry out their economic control programmes, they shall have done their people a major service, and shall earn the worthy esteem of the industrial nations.

What is important to keep in mind, however, is that there is a dangerous precedent in these fellows gathering every six months just to monitor inflation and GNP growth rates in their club of developed states, while largely assuming that what is good for the OECD is axiomatically good for the rest of the world. This is not always so, and when it is not, there are many developing states that are quickly and adversely hit by the economic wizardry of seven men meeting on some lush resort island.

It is a fact of today's world that healthy economies among the OECD states inevitably lead to stepped up exports by the commodity-producing nations that are the developing states. Jordan, with its strong dependence on raw phosphate exports, is a prime example, and today's depressed international phosphate market is a textbook lesson in how the planning efforts of the developing states are inevitably at the mercy of vicissitudes in the major commodity export markets of the developed nations, though not exclusively of the developed nations, to be fair.

What we would like to see more clearly is an indication from the OECD ministerial meetings and such gatherings as the Puerto Rico and Rambouillet summits that the global economic picture is being kept in mind when the fine tuners get out their charts and start mapping out the economic road ahead for the world's industrialised states. This has been the fundamental message of the recent Nairobi UNCTAD meeting, and is the whole point behind the Conference on International Economic Cooperation ("north-south dialogue") taking place quietly in Paris these days. It should be stressed and acted upon whenever economic gatherings take place, by the Western industrial nations, the Socialist and Communist states and the Third World.

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For a fieldful of mystery... Jordan's ample dolmen sites

By Dick Dorsett
Special to the Jordan Times

Dolmens and other standing stone monuments are found throughout a vast area stretching from the British Isles and France, through the Mediterranean countries east to Iran and on to Japan. Jordan is fortunate in having especially large concentrations of dolmens, which continue to raise questions about their exact date and function, and who their builders were.

Although in many cases the locations of the dolmen fields are in out-of-the-way places, the largest and most representative local field, located to the east of the road south of the Damiya police post in the Jordan Valley, is easily reached. Viewed from the road, the square shaped structures can most easily be seen topping the hillsides, although many — built of the local Um Sahm sandstone upon which they stand — blend into the hillside and are easily overlooked.

Some variety appears as far as the general shape of Jordanian dolmens goes, but basically a structure appears having two to four vertical stones set in a square plan with a single flat capstone giving a table-like appearance. Carved out and double dolmens also appear, but the norm seems to be of the single square type.

The size of most dolmens is remarkably uniform, usually being about 2.75m long and 1m wide. Since no evidence remains on the structures which could indicate how the stones were shaped, the standardisation of size remains an interesting feature of dolmen construction.

When found — unless they appear on flat, natural surfaces — terraces are often carved out to provide a flat base for the structures. This is interpreted by some as a preventative against collapse from earthquakes, but evidence has long been, and is still, needed before such speculations can be proved.

The chronological question of when the dolmens were constructed has been one of the longest running problems surrounding these structures. Dated artifacts appear that span eras from the later Arabic periods as far back as the Early Bronze Age (3300-2350 B.C.). Roman coins have been found associated with some.

A dolmen fan with one of the approximately 200 dolmens in the Damiya field. (All photos by Dick Dorsett).

as well as other relatively late material.

Although in many archaeological situations such associated artifacts would provide ample dating evidence, in the case of the dolmens this isn't necessarily true. The standing dolmens would have been in use during any period after their construction, either as a convenient campsite or as a place of shade — as they are used by today's goats and sheep, as well as their shepherds.

One important find discovered in one dolmen was an example of a pottery vessel dating back to the end of the Early Bronze Age IV period, which was described as clearly intrusive. Dating to ca. 1850 B.C., the vessel provides a date during which dolmens were present. It also appears

that if the locations of dolmens are plotted and compared to the known locations of Early Bronze Age sites, very few correlations of dolmens and Early Bronze Age site locations can be found. It would appear then that the dolmens must predate the Early Bronze Age, or before 3300 B.C.

From archaeological periods preceding the Early Bronze Age, evidence concerning dolmens is sorely lacking. Apparently, the continued re-use of the structures is responsible for this. Future investigations could, ideally, turn up dolmens that were covered by soil in ancient times and which could then be excavated for their contents in an undisturbed state.

The exact function of the ancient dolmens remains another large puzzle.

Even collapsed dolmens like this example are easily identified by their flat cap stone.

They have been described as altars for giants, and burial monuments. Burials do seem to have been placed in dolmens, but at the same time the dead may have been placed on top of them.

That dolmens were probably cultic seems rather assured, but until investigations continue on a large and more intense scale, cultic structures will remain the best of descriptions, and fanciful interpretations will continue to appear.

Regardless, however, of their unknown history, an's dolmens, they are a visit. Although the field is generally the m



Even collapsed dolmens like this example are easily identified by their flat cap stone.



Often found in a near state of ruin, dolmens such as this one to be recorded before they eventually collapse.

Hassan Ibrahim returns from Arab League Cairo-meet training capacity

AMMAN. — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim returned here Friday evening after attending the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo. Mr. Ibrahim said the deliberations focussed on the best means of achieving a ceasefire in Lebanon through a joint Arab effort.

He emphasised that the ministerial committee set up by the Arab League council which went to Damascus and Beirut to make the necessary contacts would immediately report the results of its efforts to the council, which will remain in permanent session. The three-man team headed by Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad is already in Beirut.

Cultural group returns from Romania

AMMAN. — The cultural delegation made up of the Jordanian Folklore Troupe and the Radio Jordan orchestra returned here Friday at the end of a week-long visit to Romania. During its stay there, the Folklore Troupe presented six shows in cities including Bucharest, Braila and Slatina.

The visit comes within the implementation of the cultural co-operation agreement concluded between the two countries early last year.

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is planning to increase the capacity of its Hotel Services Training Centre to absorb new Saudi students, the Ministry's Director General Ghabib Abu Jaber said Thursday.

Contacts are underway, he said, with the Saudi Ministry of Commerce to obtain financing for the construction of a new hotel at the centre.

The ministry, he said, is on start construction of a management school in collaboration with other interested ministries and departments.

The money for the \$1.4 cost of the project has been appropriated.

The project consists of a school with a 240-s capacity, and a hotel of 8 in which students would be housed.

Studies at the school will continue for two years, and a third year for specialisation in administration for outgoing students.

The project, part of the country's five-year plan, aims to provide Jordan with the necessary hotel services to attract the target of 10,000 tourists expected to be available in Jordan by 1980.

New local insurance company opens its doors to the public

By Majid Asfour
The Jordanian Eagle Insurance Company came into being on July 1, and is ready to extend its services to the Jordanian public immediately.

Talking at a press conference at the company's headquarters in Jabal Weibdeh, Mr. Hani Haddadin, Chairman of the Board, said that after extensive studies which lasted two years the company, with the aid of its experts, will now offer a new dimension to the insurance business in Jordan.

Mr. Haddadin said that The Jordanian Eagle Insurance Company intends to carry out policies which are especially applicable to the Jordanian society, especially in the fields of life insurance, medical insurance and disability.

Regarding the Jordan five-year plan development projects, the company intends to invest its money in the most beneficial manner for the Jordanian citizen, especially in the housing field, Mr. Haddadin added.

He added that the insured person's life insurance deposits can be withdrawn at any moment he desires, and added that the money received by the company will be divided into two: the first of which is for reserves, and the second for investment. As for the investment part, the participant will receive 85 per cent of the profits when distributed.

The Jordanian Eagle Insurance Company prices will be 20 per cent less than any other insurance company, and its services will offer policies against war risks, family insurance and guarantees for all members of a family till the age of 70.

The capital of the company will be 180,000 dinars, with a single share worth ten dinars, and the capital is all paid up. The company has a board of directors consisting of seven Jordanian businessmen.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Dustour Friday commented on the West Bank demonstrations against the newly-imposed Israeli value added tax as an arbitrary measure by the occupation authorities.

Al Rai argues that under the Geneva convention, Israel has no right to effect any change in the economic-cultural-social status of the occupied territories.

But this seems idle talk to the Israelis, who right from the beginning of their occupation started to uproot the Palestinian elements from their land and turn them into a "roving" labour force, knowing that the deepest roots of a man are in his land.

Al Rai considers that the Arab demonstrations were not merely against the value added tax itself as much as they were against the Israeli economic containment of the Arab inhabitants. The new value added tax was only one aspect of the containment policy which aims to bear down heavily on the Arab economy and the Arab land owners in particular, and aimed at forcing impoverished Arabs to emigrate.

Al Dustour suggests that intensification of the Arab boycott of Israel as a countermeasure to the

Israeli designs to destroy the West Bankers economically, particularly the Jerusalem Arabs, and to squeeze them out of their homes.

Referring to the current Arab League endeavours to put an end to the deteriorating military situation in Lebanon by declaring a second ceasefire, which also seems to be unheeded. Al Shaab asks what would the Arab League do if it failed to stop the fighting among the warring factions in Lebanon, or if the party violated the ceasefire once more? And what can a symbolic Arab League force do if fighting continues unabated in the streets and suburbs of Beirut and in other hot points throughout Lebanon?

The paper's answer is that the Arab League should be bold enough to establish the identity of the culprits and hold them responsible for their actions.

Al Shaab says that the difference between Rome and Beirut is that Rome had only one Nero, who, with his troops and followers, watched the city burn. But in Beirut, there are more than one Nero, and the spectators are much more numerous; they are the one hundred million Arabs.

RC appeals against indifference, assistance in Lebanon

GENEVA, July 2, (R). — The International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) President Eric Steiner said here Thursday that he would like to see his successor would be able to overcome indifference and assistance to the Red Cross mission in Lebanon.

Professor Martin was speaking at a ceremony after three years of absence to hand over to the Swiss National Bank Director Alexandre Hay.

Hay said he hoped Mr. Hay's presence in international relations would enable him to "fight against the great indifference of governments and forces that in Lebanon are hard against detente and compromise our mission."

The all-Swiss neutral committee said two weeks ago its activities in Lebanon were threatened by lack of funds and the ICRC having unprecedented difficulties in raising money from governments and national societies.

The ICRC appealed for 21 million Swiss francs (about \$4.6 million) but received only 5.7 million Swiss francs (under \$1.3 million) in response.

The Red Cross last month flew than 50 tonnes of medical supplies and powdered milk to Lebanon and said it is planning to send out a further 1,600 tonnes.

Red Cross field hospital had 1,500 wounded and sick in Beirut since June 11. Red Cross delegates last month made their first visits to prisoners, the ICRC announced. Negotiations were going on to

Italian royal gems found "safe and sound"

ROME, July 2, (R). — Italy's crown jewels, feared to have been stolen in what would have been the country's crime of the century, "are safe and sound."

After weeks of uncertainty, an investigating magistrate finally broke through red tape today and opened the containers in a Bank of Italy vault where the gems were stored 30 years ago.

The jewels—worth 35,000 million lire (£ 23 million) were intact. The precious gems were left behind by Umberto II, the last king of Italy, who left the country when Italians voted for a republic after the Second World War.

But several weeks ago, a group of un-named citizens made formal statements claiming the jewels had since been removed.

After weeks of bureaucratic wrangling, the magistrate, accompanied by lawyers representing the former royal family and the present government as well as jewellery experts, today uncovered the jewels and the hoax.

atican clamps down on right-wing ranks

VATICAN CITY, July 2, (R). — Controversial right-wing French Archbishop Monsignor Marcel Lefebvre, recently criticised by Pope for the "falsity" of his rites, has been banned from officiating priests.

The Vatican spokesman announced the one-year ban today, a few weeks after Pope Paul took the unusual step of attacking the archbishop by name during an address to Roman Catholic cardinals.

Vatican radio also reported today that Archbishop Lefebvre had been banned by the bishop of Lausanne in Switzerland, Monsignor Pierre Mamie, from preaching anywhere in the Swiss diocese.

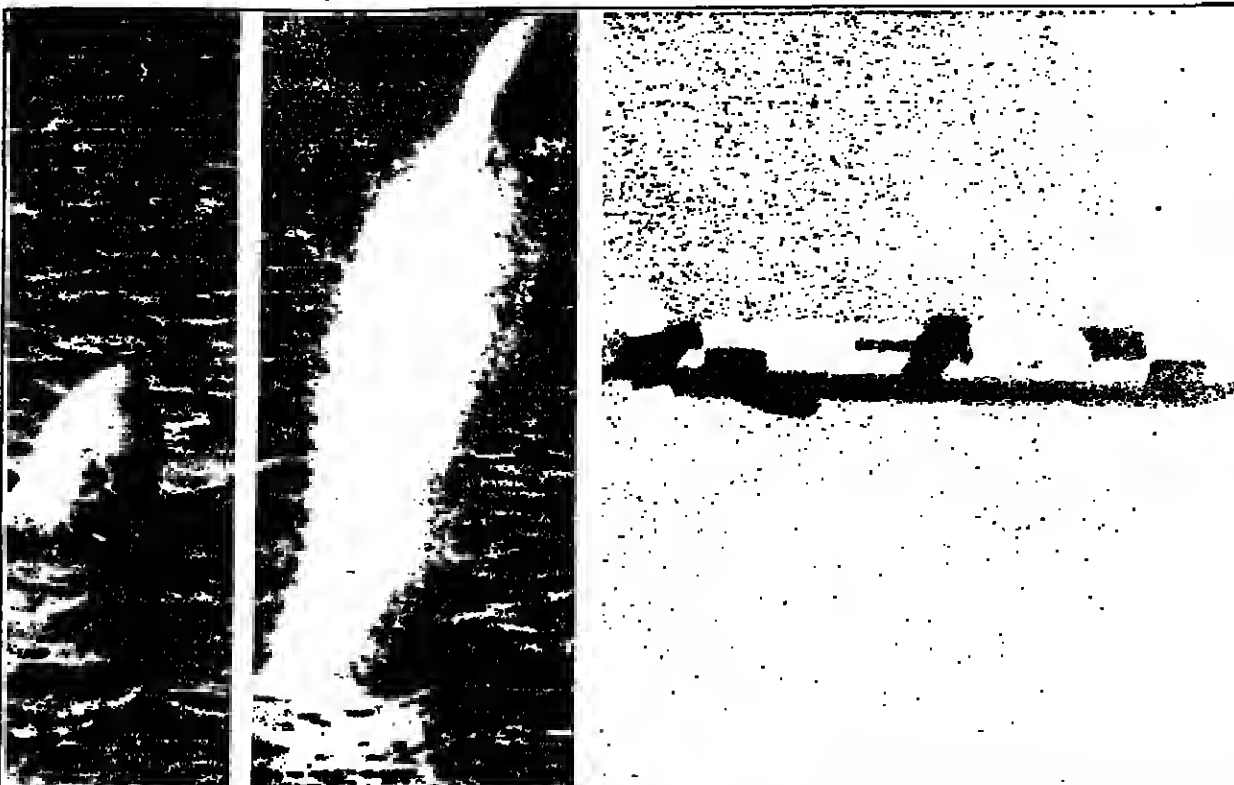
Monsignor Mamie had also dissolved a seminary—the "sacerdotal fraternity of Saint Pius"—founded by Monsignor Lefebvre at Ene, southern Switzerland.

Archbishop Lefebvre has long been known as one of the most outspoken of the Catholic church's traditionalists, who bitterly oppose the liturgical and other changes introduced after the second Vatican council 10 years ago.

In his recent attack, the Pope said: "... We have called the attention of Archbishop Lefebvre to the seriousness of his behaviour, the irregularity of his principal present initiatives, the inconsistency and often falsity of the doctrinal positions on which he bases this behaviour and these initiatives, and the damage that accrues to the entire church because of them."

Observers here noted that the new moves against the French archbishop coincides with a controversy in Rome over a left-wing former abbot threatened with unfrocking unless he renounces his support for the Communist Party.

It was thought the Vatican might have wished to show itself balanced in its disciplinary actions against critics from both right and left by clamping down on Monsignor Lefebvre.



UP FROM THE 'SPYTHS' — The U.S. Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile breaks the water surface moments after leaving a submerged torpedo tube, and levels off with tail and wings extended for a short test flight near San Clemente Island, California. Built by General Dynamics, the low-flying weapon is designed for launching from a variety of existing submarines and surface ships, and from aircraft and land platforms.

Power organs of unified Vietnam named in Hanoi

HONG KONG, July 2, (AFP). — The power organs of the unified Vietnam were today named as the national assembly, the president and two vice-presidents, the standing committee of the national assembly, the government council, the national defence council, the people's supreme court and the supreme people's organ of control.

The assembly also decided to set up a 36-member constitution drafting commission headed by Mr. Truong Chinh.

The country's President, 88-year-old Ton Duc Thang, had been President of North Vietnam since 1969 the Agency said, and his revolutionary fervour dated back to the beginning of the century when he was still a schoolboy who "eagerly participated in struggle for the interests of the pupils and workers."

After the August revolution, he returned to the mainland and took part in the war against the French. He was later elected as a deputy to the national assembly for Saigon.

Since then his posts have included chairman of the assembly's standing committee, central committee member of the Vietnam Workers' (Communist) Party, President of the Presidium of the Vietnam fatherland front's central committee, Vice-President of North Vietnam (1960) and President (1969).

The chairman of the national assembly's standing committee, 69-year-old Truong Chinh, was chosen in 1945 to head the national uprising committee founded by the Party's central committee.

He is a former General Secretary of the Central Committee and a member of the committee's political bureau. During the national assembly's second to fifth legislatures he was chairman of the standing committee.

Premier Pham Van Dong, 70, was appointed vice-premier in 1949 and a member of the central committee and the politburo two years later.

In May 1954 he headed the government delegation to the Geneva conference on Indochina, and since September of the same year he was the North Vietnamese Premier.

To commemorate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the Congress, by concurrent resolution adopted June 26, 1963, declared that its anniversary be observed by the ringing of bells throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence be observed by the simultaneous ringing of bells throughout the United States at the hour of two o'clock, eastern daylight time, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, 1976, our Bicentennial Day, for a period of two minutes, signifying our two centuries of Independence.

I call upon civic, religious, and other community leaders to encourage public participation in this historic observance. I call upon all Americans, here and abroad, including all United States flag ships at sea, to join in this salute.

As the bells ring in our third century, as millions of free men and women pray, let every American resolve that this nation, under God, will meet the future with the same courage and dedication Americans showed the world two centuries ago. In perpetuation of the joyous ringing of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, let us again "proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

White House issues Bicentennial Proclamation

The following Bicentennial Proclamation by President Ford was issued by the White House this week.

The Continental Congress by resolution adopted July 2, 1776, declared that thirteen American colonies were free and Independent states. The days later, on the fourth of July, the Congress adopted a Declaration of Independence which proclaimed to the world the birth of the United States of America.

In the two centuries that have passed, we have matured as a nation and as a people. We have gained the wisdom that age and experience bring, yet we have kept the strength and idealism of youth.

In this year of our nation's Bicentennial, we enter our third century with the knowledge that we have achieved greatness as a nation and have contributed to the good of mankind.

We face the future with renewed dedication to the principles embodied in our Declaration of Independence and with renewed gratitude for those who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honour to preserve individual liberty for us.

In recognition of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the great historic events of 1776, and in keeping with the wishes of the Congress, I ask that all Americans join in an extended period of celebration, thanksgiving and prayer on the second, third, fourth and fifth days of July of our Bicentennial Year — so that people of all faiths, in their own way, may give thanks for the protection of Divine Providence through 200 years, and pray for the future, safety and happiness of our nation.

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Cubans reported to move from Angola to Congo

WASHINGTON, July 2, (WFP). — Cuba is preparing to move 3,000 troops from Angola to nearby Congo, according to American intelligence sources.

The move was decided last month when Raul Castro, brother of the Cuban Prime Minister, visited Brazzaville, the source said.

Although there is evidence of considerable to and fro movement of aircraft and shipping between Cuba and the former Portuguese African colony, nothing indicates that the number of Cubans in Angola is dropping, the sources said.

They added that what was underway appeared to be routine replacement of men and material.

Ten days later a letter from Fidel Castro to the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme announced Cuba's intention of withdrawing the intervention force at the rate of 200 men per week. According to U.S. intelligence there is no indication that any significant Cuban withdrawal is yet underway.

B.P. accepts state participation in North Sea oil

LONDON, July 2, (R). — The giant British Petroleum Oil Company today accepted state participation in its large North Sea oil interest—the first of the world's major oil companies to make such a deal.

Energy Secretary Tony Benn announced details of the broad agreement in the House of Commons tonight. Under the deal the state, through the British National Oil Corporation (B.N.O.C.) set up to handle Britain's share in North Sea oil development, will have a 51 per cent controlling interest in B.P. fields.

It will also have an opportunity to buy, from January next year, up to 51 per cent of all the oil produced by the state-controlled B.P.

However, B.P. chairman Mr. David Steele commented: "I think we can show that the deal is commercially satisfactory and we shall continue with our commercial independence."

Negotiations with other major oil companies with interests in the North Sea are now expected to follow shortly.

Mr. Benn told a press conference after the announcement that he had called representatives of the Esso and Shell oil companies to further participation talks tomorrow. Last month they agreed to begin discussions with the British government although they are still opposed to state involvement in the North Sea.

Discussions to work out an acceptable formula with B.P. have been going on for many months. The deal will make the B.N.O.C. the biggest owner of North Sea oil by \$ 24 million.

The decision averted yet another financial crisis for the city which would have run out of money today to meet its teacher payroll and make payments on its outstanding debt. The treasury's approval of the loan and the new three-year financial plan submitted last week was delayed until this morning when treasury officials reviewed a new agreement New York reached with its labour unions last night.

The terms of that agreement will reduce the city's labour costs by \$ 24 million.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, announcing the loan, said that while the government is continuing its financial support, it will also continue to monitor New York's economic affairs closely to ensure that it lives up to the terms of a financial plan it submitted last week.

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برامج «إيغل» صممت خصيصاً لمساعدتكم على التخطيط لمستقبلكم ومستقبل أولادكم.

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quality vs. selectivity controversy raises its head in English school debate

NDON, England (CSM) — The issue has raised its head again in the continuing debate here at the British educational system.

On one side are the supporters of grammar schools — most but not all of them Conservatives. These schools concentrate on preparing students for the universities.

On the other side are the supporters of comprehensive schools — but not all of them are members of the Labour Party. Comprehensive school backers want to do away with grammar schools altogether and replace them with comprehensive schools which all high school students would be enrolled, whether university candidates or not.

This debate is quite separate from that about the future of private schools (known as "public" schools here), where most per-class of wealthy Britons choose to send their children as paying pupils.

In the latest stir about the comprehensive, 3,000 school children in Tameside, Greater Manchester, caught in a dispute between the Labour government and the Conservative-dominated local council.

Should the children go on from primary school to non-selective comprehensive secondary schools? Or should the council retain grammar schools? And should parents be given the choice of sending their children to these schools?

Education Minister Fred Mulley ordered the Tameside council to scrap plans to retain grammar schools. The Conservative majority on the council, which came to power after local elections in May, had pledged in those elections to keep grammar schools, as an appeal to the high court.

The Conservative spokesman on education in Parliament, Norman John Stevas, says he is "very angry" at Mr. Mulley's move which was sprung with only 15 minutes on a half empty House of Commons on a Friday. He promises heated debate on the subject.

Few subjects rouse as strong feelings among parents here as comprehensive schools.

More than 1,000 applications in the United States, public high

schools are all what the English would call "comprehensive" — that is, anyone who lives in the school district is entitled to a free high school education, whether or not he goes on to university later.

In England and Wales, there has been a longstanding division between grammar schools, which prepare pupils for university, and other schools which send him out into the world at the age of 16.

Before leaving primary school, pupils take an examination called the Eleven Plus. The results determine which school the pupil will go to. Well-to-do parents can, of course, send their children to independent schools.

But for school children who must depend on free education, failure in the Eleven Plus examination severely reduces, and in most cases practically eliminates, the possibility of going on to a university.

Thus opponents of selectivity argue, the class system is perpetuated.

The dispute crosses political party lines, and one can find a Conservative arguing as vigorously for a comprehensive system as a Labourite. But the Labour government has specifically pledged gradually to eliminate selective education, whereas Conservatives want to continue to give parents a choice.

Wherever Labour has a majority on local councils, plans to implement its election pledge have moved steadily forward. Tameside was one such council.

In May, parents were asked to choose to which schools they wished to send their children, giving first and second preferences.

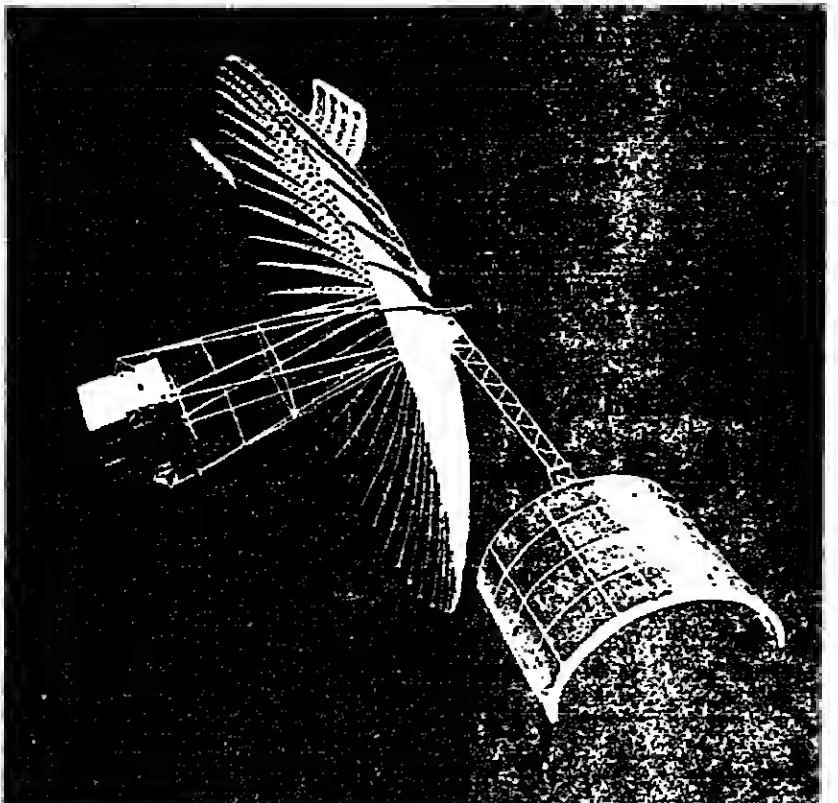
But May was also a month of local council elections. In Tameside the Conservatives campaigned against the new system, and won a five-seat majority. The new council leader, Colin Grantham promptly announced the Conservatives would keep the grammar schools.

Parents satisfied with the choice they had already made could stick to them. But if anyone wanted to send his child to a grammar school, he was invited to apply anew.

More than 1,000 applications poured in for 265 grammar school

places. The council was sifting the welfare of the children. There through these applications when simply was not time to unscramble Mr. Mulley intervened.

His reason, he said, was not already well-advanced plans for one system and hastily introduce comprehensive vs. selective, but another.



This is an artist's concept of an ATS satellite — the type that will beam TV into remote corners of the globe.



Uniformed school girls in London — the people at the centre of the comprehensive/grammar school controversy.

U.S. uses satellite for beaming TV programmes to remote areas of world

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Programmes will consist of live Use of the satellite has been offered to about 70 countries, of whom about 30 are expected to respond. The State Department expects to have the final list of beneficiaries in two weeks.

While the satellite itself (whose full name is "application technology satellite") cost about \$200 million to build and launch on May 30, 1974, it will cost the Agency for International Development (AID) only \$3 million for the transmitter and up to 5 receivers to be moved easily from one participating country to the next.

At present the satellite is on loan to India, which has used it for a year to transmit to remote villages information on family planning, farming, nutrition, and health measures. The Indians found it valuable in reaching people inaccessible by ordinary means of communication.

The satellite will be moved westward in its orbit from India to the Western Hemisphere where it will resume work in remote areas of the U.S. including Alaska, Appalachia, and the Rocky Mountains.

The demonstration programme for developing countries has been timed for the period during which the satellite is in transit. In each participating country, audiences gathered around the five receivers in outlying areas will hear and see both live and filmed programmes.

The live segment will consist of a two-way discussion between U.S. officials and representatives of the countries receiving the demonstration. Each country also may develop a live programme of its own for transmission via satellite to the outlying receivers.

The filmed segment begins with a bicentennial greeting from the United States followed by three features: communications technology, remote sensing capabilities of satellites, and high resolution aerial photography.

The films show for instance how NASA's remote sensing satellite, called Landsat, has been used to help in range management in the arid Sahel region of Africa, locate water in Kenya, make forest inventories in Thailand, locate iron ore deposits in Egypt, and plan highway in Iraq and Bolivia.

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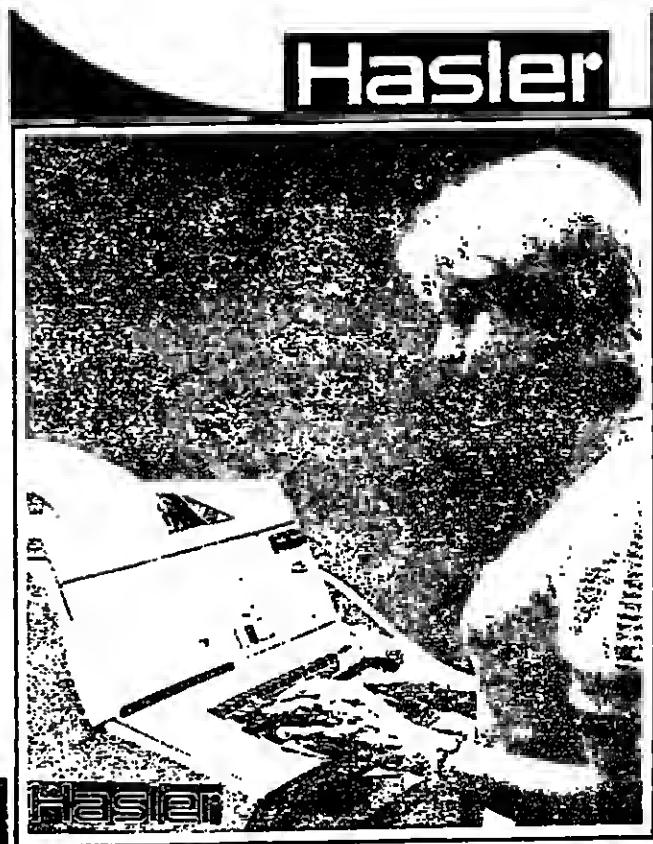
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20. Preserves
22. Capture
23. The Altar
24. Savant
28. Shield-shaped
31. Milkfish
32. Formality
33. Name
35. Typewriter part
39. Horned viper
39. Money drawer
40. Reduced gradually
44. Wings
45. Lyric
46. Hebrew judge
47. Worker
48. Legal action

DOWN
1. Worm
2. Strong-scented herb
3. Evangelical service
4. Weeds
5. Inhabitant of suffix
6. Rhythm
7. Hands on hips
8. Persian fairy
9. Atop
10. Trigonometrical function
15. Supplement
19. Chear
20. Trench
21. Exist
24. Loud-voiced person
25. Fish
26. Veneration
27. Hank of twine
29. Called
30. Expert
33. Scruffs
34. Simple sugar
35. Chief god of Memphis
36. Girl's name
37. Wolfhound
41. Beverage
42. Utmost hyperbole
43. Cloud

Par time 30 min. AP Newfeatures 7-3

Television

Channel 3 & 6:
6.00 Quran
6.15 Cartoons
6.30 Arabic series
8.00 News in Arabic
Channel 3:
7.30 Family programme
8.30 Arabic series
9.30 Reportage

Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Dad's army
9.10 Variety show
10.00 News in English
10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:
8.00 Aqaba
9.00 Tabouk, Jeddah (SAA)
10.30 Damascus, Aleppo
11.00 Cairo
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
12.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
13.00 London
13.30 Paris
14.30 Kuwait
14.30 Jeddah (SAA)
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

Arrivals:
8.40 Kuwait
9.20 Muscat, Doha
9.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
9.40 Kuwait
9.40 Aqaba
9.45 Karachi, Dubai
9.50 Tehran
10.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.35 Dhahran, Riyadh
16.00 Aleppo, Damascus
17.30 Cairo
18.20 Frankfurt
20.10 Kuwait
20.50 London (BA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 News session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Science report
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Varieties
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Music
7.30 Sign off

Market Prices
Apricots : 160—200
Apples (starken) : 120—160
Apples (golden) : 120—160
Apples (double red) : 140—180
Bell pepper : 180—220
Bananas : 160—190
Carrots : 40—60
Cucumbers (small) : 100—140
Cucumbers (large) : 50—80
Cabbage : 20—30
Cherry (red) : 160—200
Eggplant (regular) : 80—120
Eggplant (large) : 30—50
Green beans : 120—180
Hot Pepper : 160—260
Lemon : 50—80
Marrow (small) : 60—90
Marrow : 40—60
Musk melon : 120—180
Musk Melon : 80—120
Orange : 50—70
Onion (dry) : 80—120
Okra (green) : 200—250
Okra (red) : 100—140
Potatoes (local) : 80—120
Plums (red) : 50—120
Peaches : 160—200
Peas : 150—180

Market Prices

String beans : 150—180
Spinach : 50—65
Water melon (large) : 60
Water melon (small) : 40
Tangerines : 80—120
Tomatoes : 50—80
Wild cucumber : 30—45

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Elias Iskandar : (33477)
Dr. Ra'afat Ammari : (39587)

Pharmacies:
Jerusalem : (21370)
Ghassan : (74497)
Jacob : (44945)

Taxis:
Neel : (44433)
Jerusalem : (39655)
Ahram : (63911)

Amin opens OAU summit in Mauritius

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, July 2 (R) — Heads of state in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) met today amid a major row between members and confusion over a reported coup in the Sudan.

President Jaafar Nimeiry of Sudan was a notable absentee following reports of a rebellion against him at home. Officials said they had no idea of his whereabouts. But it was learnt later that he was at home and that the coup had been crushed.

The summit was declared open by the outgoing OAU Chairman, Uganda President Idi Amin — himself involved in a hijack drama with 100 hostages held under threat of death near his capital.

Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria were locked in an unresolved dispute over the OAU's attitude to the Western Sahara.

President Amin made no statement about either situation when he opened the conference. It was the second successive year that an African head of state had been the victim of a coup attempt during such a conference.

Last year General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria was deposed while attending the OAU summit in Kampala.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam the Mauritian Premier who is to succeed President Amin as Chairman for one year, told the heads of state that although certain issues might appear insoluble because of internal problems, conciliation and meditation could help.

Observers saw the remark as a reference to a row over the Western Sahara.

Allon sets autumn visit to Canada

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 2 (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will make an official visit to Canada this autumn, it was announced here today.

Mr. Allon will hold talks on the Middle East and international and bilateral issues with Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen.

Mr. MacEachen invited his counterpart after a visit to Israel earlier this year.

New ceasefire announced in Lebanon

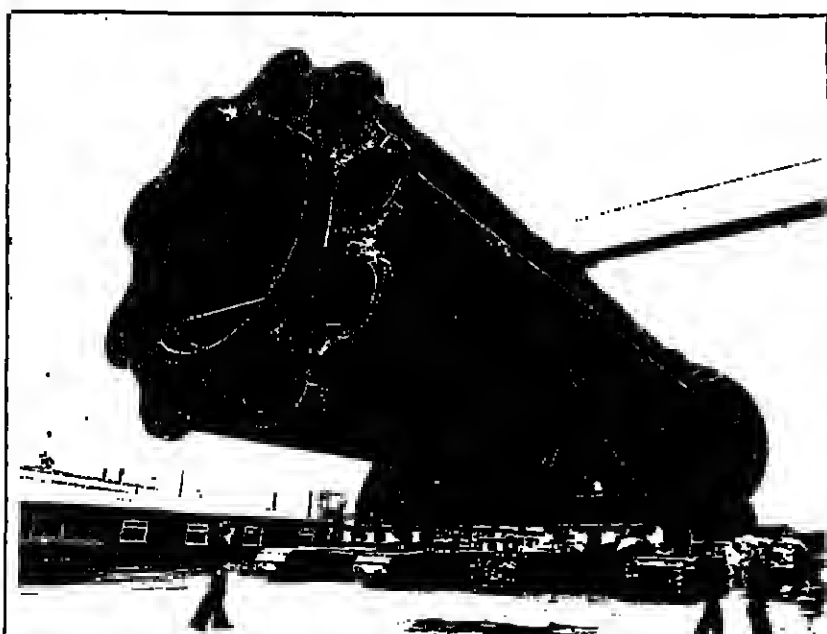
(Continued from page 1)

The Voice of Palestine radio said Palestinian and leftwing Lebanese forces had taken control of the hills overlooking the camp, as well as the Monteverde region, two kms to the east.

The conflicting reports came in as a new contingent of 1,300 Arab League peace-keeping troops took up position in the southern Beirut suburbs.

Mr. Riad had got down to work and met with President Suleiman Franjeh, Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel and rightist National Liberal Party leader Camille Chamoun.

President Franjeh told the Arab League secretary-general that "the future of Lebanon is a Lebanese affair", but that he did not reject aid from other Arab countries.



Being inched along on a tandem crawler vehicle to the docks at Teeside in north-east England is a giant 700-tonne steel leg section for the North Sea Thistle Field 'A' production platform. The section, which incorporates the flotation system, was moved, down river by barge to the Laing Offshore Yard at Hartlepool. The Thistle platform is to be floated out to its operational site off the coast of the Shetland Islands during the 'weather window' this summer — where it will stand in 160 m of water. Oil production from the Thistle Field is due to begin next year.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly steady to firm Friday with sentiment encouraged by the higher rate of sterling, dealers said.

Leading industrials firmed in light trading after a steady opening. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.5 at 389.0.

Oils were easier, led lower by B.P. which lost 2p after news of its North Sea participation agreement with the British National Oil Corporation. Banks closed off the top with rises of 2p to 3p seen. Mining shares and Australians were higher where changed.

stern Sahara. Mauritania and Morocco walked out of an OAU foreign ministers' meeting earlier today on the grounds that the issue should not have been raised.

The two countries share the desert territory under an agreement with its former Spanish colonial rulers.

Algeria, which backs the Polisario Sahara independence movement, had actively supported a resolution by Benin demanding the immediate removal of all "foreign occupation forces" from the Western Sahara.

The foreign ministers meet again on the issue later tonight.

Sir Seewoosagur attacked South Africa over the race riots there in which more than 170 Africans were killed. He called for two minutes' silence for them and for General Murtala Muhammed, the Nigerian leader killed in an attempted coup earlier this year.

Morocco's entire delegation boycotted the opening of the summit in protest over raising of the Western Sahara issue at the foreign ministers' meeting.

The Moroccan delegation to the summit is led by its Foreign Minister, Dr. Ahmed Laraki, representing King Hassan.

But the Mauritanian delegation, led by President Moktar Ould Daddah, was present.

In a related development the foreign ministers today passed a resolution for African non-participation in the Montreal Olympic Games if New Zealand is allowed to take part.

The foreign ministers condemned New Zealand for allowing the All Blacks rugby team to tour South Africa. They said that since the tour took place during last month's race riots, New Zealand condoned the killings of Africans during the riots.

The OAU appealed to the International Olympic Committee to ban New Zealand from the Olympics and called upon all OAU member states to consider all appropriate action "including non-participation in this year's Olympics".

particularity Syria, informed sources said.

The 12-day-old battle for the besieged Palestinian camp seemed to enter its decisive phase last night.

According to leftwing sources, it repulsed two attacks by rightwing forces yesterday.

The rightists brought up several thousand troops and 120 armoured vehicles for the assault in order to force the camp's defenders to surrender before the Arab peace-keepers began operating, the leftist sources said.

The Palestinian resistance movement said last night that 300 members of the assault force were put out of action in fighting around the camp yesterday, but the rightists gave no casualty figures.

mpic Games" if New Zealand were allowed to take part. The resolution was much weaker than expected, and did not use the word boycott.

U.K. starts drawing on \$5.3b credit line

LONDON, July 2 (R) — Britain's monetary reserves have dropped again and some drawings have been made on the \$5,300 million international standby credit arranged last month, the treasury disclosed today.

The fall of \$111 million in the reserves to \$5,312 million at the end of June was less than many financiers had feared, considering the heavy selling pressure on sterling in the first week of June.

After sinking briefly to \$1.70 that time, the floating pound has been gradually "on the mend," aided by support from the Bank of England to offset market nervousness, and by government assurances that economic recovery in Britain is on the way.

Earlier today, the pound rose above \$1.80 for the first time since May 17, but later slipped back and, after the treasury news, traded about \$1.7950, half a cent up on the day. Sterling also gained half a cent yesterday.

The revival began on June 7 when the major industrial nations, headed by the United States, extended a \$5,300 million credit to Britain for six months.

A treasury spokesman today confirmed that some drawings from the credit have been made since June 22, but declined to say how much.

Attempted coup d'etat crushed in Sudan

(Continued from page 1)

The rebels' first move was to send an army unit racing to the airport at dawn as President Nimeiry's aircraft brought him back from visits to the United States and France.

According to reliable sources in Cairo, the President entered the airport's VIP lounge at 5:10 a.m. (0310 GMT) to give a brief press conference before flying on to Mauritius for today's summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity.

Five minutes later there was a burst of automatic fire, the sources said. General Nimeiry slipped out of the VIP lounge and drove off at high speed in an unmarked car.

By late afternoon nothing more had been heard of him. But fighting was still going on, according to an Iraq news agency correspondent.

At one point troops opened fire to disperse about 200 people demonstrating in favour of General Nimeiry. Elsewhere loyal soldiers in a truck were seen pursuing four of the armed civilians who came out on the streets at dawn to try to seize part of the city in the rebel cause.

Khartoum airport was closed and Omdurman radio stayed silent all day, although a station in southern Sudan played military music. Telephone and telex links were cut.

Neither the President nor the rebels had gone to the air to claim victory in the early part of the day, and the outside world was given no clue about the identity or motives of the rebels.

President Nimeiry, who seized power in a bloodless coup in May, 1969, was nearly overthrown in a pro-communist coup in 1971 but troops loyal to him quickly regained control.

General Nimeiry was a staunch leftist until he nearly lost power in the 1971 coup attempt. Since then he has leaned more to the west. He has survived a series of plots and attempted rebellions against his rule.

Last September he blamed ultra-rightist groups for an abortive coup which was quickly crushed by government forces.

Latest reports from Cairo said that President Nimeiry was well and in command of his country tonight. This was reported when Sudan's Ambassador to Egypt told news agencies that he had been in radio contact with the capital and "as far as I understand the President is alive and well."

The Ambassador said that he had "no clue whatever" to the motives of the dissidents.

But he added: "The situation is now under full control of Sudanese security forces. However, mopping-up operations in Khartoum continue."



WELCOME TO MOSCOW — Iranian Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi arrived in Moscow Friday on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He is pictured here being met at Moscow airport by Mr. Sabir Niyazbekov, Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. (AP wirephoto).

Rhodesia agrees to non-radical race reforms

SALISBURY, July 2 (AFP) — The Rhodesian government has accepted most of the recommendations for race reforms made by the recent Commission on Racial Discrimination but has balked at radical changes to electoral law or opening white farming areas to black farmers.

This emerged today during a 40-minute speech in parliament by Minister for Co-ordination Reginald Cowper opening a debate on the commission's 102-page report.

The government believed most of the commission's recommendations would find general support but there were aspects of the report which were contrary to government thinking and "certain inconsistencies" existed in the commission's findings, Mr. Cowper said.

Mr. Cowper told parliament that the government had difficulty understanding the commission's recommendations on changes to the electoral law, which included advocating a non-racial common voters roll.

Constitutional negotiations over the past decade had revealed "an acceptance" of the need for separate voters rolls for the two main races, Mr. Cowper said.

"This acceptance, paradoxically enough, has hinged upon the need to ensure some meaningful representation for black Rhodesians in this house," he said.

The government could not accept any lowering of voter qualifications and therefore introduction of a common roll would seriously limit black parliamentary representation.

"For this reason alone the government is unable to support this proposal," Mr. Cowper said. He said the idea of opening white farming areas to blacks was "fraught with problems" the most important being economic.

But the government intended to give consideration to the "legitimate" demands of black farmers and was making plans to ensure that about two million acres of African land would be made available to them.

The government supported the commission's recommendations that white and black residential areas should remain racially exclusive.

The government also supported the commission's call for hotels in commercial area to be non-racial and believed that present hoteliers should be allowed themselves to decide whether they would be non-racial. But any new hotels in urban commercial areas should be denied this right and be non-racial, Mr. Cowper said.

Mr. Cowper stressed that his speech gave only the government's initial reactions to the report but it is believed here that Mr. Smith later this month will follow the same lines in detailing the government's actual moves in the wake of the report.

Buenos Aires bomb blast kills 25, injures 30 police

BUENOS AIRES, July 2 (R) — Twenty-five policemen were killed and 30 injured when a powerful bomb exploded in the dining room of the federal police security department here today, an official spokesman said.

The bomb went off near the bar of the room when it was packed with about 100 policemen eating lunch.

The explosion came a few hours after 17 leftwing guerrillas were killed in a running battle with troops in the western suburbs of the capital.

Details of the bomb blast were not immediately known but a spokesman for the presidential press office confirmed the toll was 25 dead and 30 wounded.

This was the greatest number of casualties caused by a single bomb during the Argentine security forces' five-year fight against urban guerrillas, observers said.

The police security department, where captured guerrillas and suspected sympathisers are normally taken for questioning, is one block from the main federal police headquarters.

They are two of the most heavily-guarded buildings in Buenos Aires.

Policemen queued to donate blood at the police hospital.

The bomb is believed to have contained eight to nine kilos (16 to 20 pounds) of powerful explosive.

No reporters or cameramen were allowed close to the scene of the blast.

Explosions hit Boston for Bicentennial

BOSTON, July 2, (R) — Explosions wrecked a fuel storage tank, an airliner, and a court-house, at three separate points in the Boston area over a four-hour period early today.

They caused extensive damage but no serious injuries.

A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said the blasts may have been related to recent reports that radical groups planned violent demonstrations to coincide with celebrations of the United States Bicentennial this weekend.

The explosions were all believed to have been caused by bombs.

The first blast occurred shortly after midnight near a fuel storage tank in a national guard armoury car park in the city's Dorchester section.

One truck was virtually destroyed and two others were damaged.

A more serious explosion less than two hours later tore into an empty Lockheed Electra aircraft parked at a maintenance area at Boston's Logan international Airport while the airport was closed by fog.

The plane was knocked on its side and a maintenance man standing nearby was blown off his feet. Eastern Airlines said its plane was almost totally destroyed by the blast and the fire.

An airline spokesman said the explosion came after a telephoned bomb warning to the reservations desk at the airport a few minutes earlier.

Two hours later, in the historic seaport town of Newburyport, 20 miles (30 km) from Boston, a violent blast shattered windows in the two-storey Essex county court-house and also damaged some homes nearby.

Police said the explosion was apparently centred in the second floor probation office, where part of the floor had collapsed.

The explosions occurred extensive security preparations for the Bicentennial visit of Queen Elizabeth II to Boston on 11 and the arrival in Boston of a tall ships fleet on the previous day.

Indian, E. Germ talks cover bilateral ties

BERLIN, July 2 (AFP) — Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi began talks with East German Communist Party Chief Erich Mielke here today after yesterday for an official visit to East Germany.

The East German news agency ADN said the talks, which resume tomorrow, reflected a "mutual development of political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries."

Mrs. Gandhi is the first non-communist government leader to pay an official visit to East Germany.

She will leave East Berlin tomorrow.

A communique issued by Mrs. Gandhi stressed her efforts to safeguard peace in the world, and in Asia in particular. India sought good neighbourly relations with all states of South-East Asia on the basis of non-alignment and respect for principles of peaceful co-existence, she said.

Before today's talks, Mrs. Gandhi laid a wreath at the memorial for "the victims of fascism" in the Avenue of the Den Linden.

Accompanied by her East German counterpart, Horst Sindermann, she watched a parade in honour by units of the East German People's National Army.

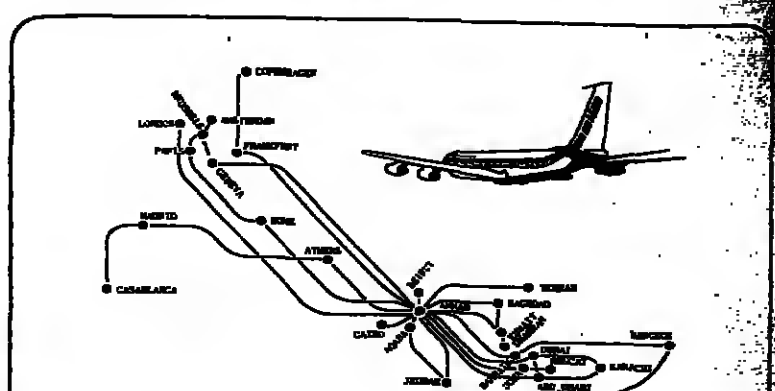
Mrs. Gandhi also visited the German Museum — named after an ancient Greek kingdom — where houses remains of Greek Roman temples and buildings.

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